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OTI Monthly Report

Contents

Summary

With the increasing number of Syrians fleeing from their native country Syria, and crossing over the Lebanese borders to various rural areas in Akkar, the Lebanese families were bound to host these refugees and offer them a shelter to stay in, with the continuing absence of the government and its monitoring, knowing in advance that their economical state isn't that much better than the Syrians.

As you know by now, "Safe Room" Project was created initially back in late 2011 and beginning of 2012. This program is the name Akkarouna called on all the rehabilitated houses, where the grant was being funded by **OTI (OFFICE OF TRANSITION INITIATIVES)** USAID. The project targets Lebanese families having an unfinished house, where we offer that house beginning from the Aluminium, passing through Wood, Sanitary, Cement, Water Tanks, and finally reaching the Water Proofing section.

Our working plan started when Akkarouna NGO contacted the mayors in each and every menial (**Akkar – Danniyeh – Tripoli**) as well as the activists that provided help. We then coordinated between the mayors, the activists to provide the necessary assessment for each village. In some villages, we were able to contact NGOs like Hadatha located in Berkayel to help us with our requirements. Out of the 12 villages that were assessed, the targeted houses in these 8 villages were 100% rehabilitated, with the help of their 8 mayors as well as through the help of their 8 key persons that were always with us on our field trips. Akkarouna worked on this project to make the rehabilitated rooms decent ones so that the Syrian family has the minimum standard of living.

Furthermore, after having working on previous "Safe Room 1-2-3-4", number 5 was bound to be created knowing that a total of (**277,081 in North Lebanon**) of Syrian refugees passed over from their native country to Lebanon, in particular to many rural areas and regions stating that this number was based on the UNHCR map in the beginning of 2014.

In "Safe Room 5", with the coordination with UNHCR as well as the mayors and key persons, we allocated these areas to renovate and rehabilitate. The areas that were assessed are in the following regions; in Akkar; we had Bebnin (**25 HU**), Berkayel (**10 HU**), Jdaydet Al Kaytaa (**17 HU**) and Wadi Al Jamous (**46 HU**). In Danniyeh; we had Bhannin (**13 HU**), Bkarsouna (**16 HU**), Adwa (**17 HU**), Kfershlen (**5 HU**), Merkabta (**3 HU**), and Nemrine (**45 HU**). Finally in Tripoli, we had Shalfeh/Shook (**11 HU**).

208 House Units was Akkarouna's initial target to reach, however when OTI set some new procurements, the procedures slowed down the implementation and the time frame was already reaching its end, so 8 Villages were chosen according to the most tension that was happening between both Lebanese and Syrians. The villages were finished with the number of 129 households being rehabilitated. The areas Akkarouna and OTI were in charge for rehabilitation are; in Akkar; Bebnin, Berkayel, Jdaydet Al Kaytaa and Wadi Al Jamous, in Danniyeh; Bhannin, Adwa, Merkabta. Finally in Tripoli, we had Shalfeh/Shook.

Moreover, our criteria was chosen when the Syrians were having the advantage to work with a low salary and the Lebanese stayed unemployed knowing that many protests was accompanied with road blocking that occurred in El Abdeh and was covered by the media. Also, they were chosen as well based on the UNHCR data; knowing that this number is the registered number found in UNHCR database not the number that the mayors have. These villages had the highest number of refugees struggling with being deprived of wanting basic shelter and needs.

Our method of work was divided as the following:

- We had contracts that were signed from both parties; Akkarouna and the landlord, where we faced many variety of people during the signing, however the contracts served either to stop taking rents (average of 2500$/house/5months free of charge) like in (Bebnin/ ABEB15; Ali Taleb: 03493052 – Adwa/ DADW12; Mouhamad Ouwayed: 06316947 – Bhannin/ DB12; Salah Wehbi: 70539265 – Berkayel/ ABER02; Fatima Hoblos: 71661382 / All houses), or to deduct from the rent like in (Wadi Al Jamous / All Houses), or finally not to add any more additional fees for a period of time considering the 500$/average rental that was taken like what happened in (Bhannin / DB03; Yahya Al Cheikh: 70313852- where he was hosting 1family with 5 member, then the relatives came and this family became 15 members. Mister Yahya Al Cheikh wanted to increase the rental fees, but when we talked with him about the agreement, he abided by the contract and said that he will increase the fees after the time frame runs out.

- Upon choosing the contractors, some had a chance to improve some of their work by either employing more employers or by upgrading their machinery just like what happened in Bhannin with Contractor Ghassan Omarieh; he was able to hire more employers (2 Lebanese and 1 Palestinian) that lied in the support for their families. In addition, Contractor Mouhamad Halabi was able to buy a new tool for his wood work. All this effort allowed the contractors to have sustainability in their work that will help with the stability of their income.

- SSU/Small Shelter Unit was our target in this project, and our frame work was following the guidelines of UNHCR. **Find Annex Below 4**.

Aside from the shelter rehabilitation, we were also distributing NFI items in all areas that we worked including covers and mattresses, as well as distributing in ITS shelters in various areas like in Houweish Camp.

Finally, reaching the end of this "Project", all the household units in Adwa, Bebnin, Bhannin, Berkayel, Jdaydet Al Kaytaa, Merkabta, Shalfeh and Wadi Jamous are rehabilitated from windows to doors to sanitation to water tanks as well. However, in Wadi al Jamous houses (**House Codes AWJ35 – AWJ36 – AWJ37**), were deselected from OTI's Foreman behalf due to the lack of time since the end date was near, whereas the total cost for Jdaydet al Kaytaa is put as 8,000$ but it is a lump sum amount since the contractor himself didn't have the required measurements and gave his pricing on an delusional amount, with the knowing of your team.

Challenges - Success Stories

Showing all our 4 months' work in details in the above tables didn't prohibit us to have neither challenges nor success stories. Our Challenges that later on turned out to become a success story lay under these numbers:

- In one area, Syrian refugees were living in shops instead of houses, where they didn't even have the basic requirements to meet their need. When we rehabilitated some houses, they were transferred to live in a small space called "Safe Room", so they and their families can stay together and harmless.

- Knowing that the economical state of the Syrian refugees wasn't that issue to be held against them, and as stated above in our method of work, when landlord Yahya Al Chiekh wanted to increase the rental, he rechecked the agreement signed and accepted to wait till the duration of the contract ends.

- Based on our working experience in the rehab area with the OTI office, our work was exposed to other international NGOs like NRC, DRC and others, due to our professionalism and our working methodology. This led us to coordinate with UNHCR to prevent overlapping and double work.

In the end, we also made sure that each and every house hold, received the sanitation and water tanks that were needed to complete their basic need and in some cases, many Syrians depended on themselves to install for instance the sink, washer, toilet etc..

Procedures - Reporting

In the humanitarian field, a lot of trust is given by afar donors wanting and paying that the job to be done perfectly. Inside Akkarouna, our number one priority is to meet that trust given in any possible legal way and to insure that it is in its right place and given to the right people.

Besides the houses rehabilitation, Akkarouna and USAID share this connection of trust that led us to reach very high places. In that asset, Akkarouna, USAID and the people who we are working with, share a great deal of responsibility that makes our duty to fulfil and to make the work be worthwhile. We take that job given seriously, and deliver it perfectly.

Aside from all that, we follow many rules and laws that abide us to stay on the right track. We report everything we see on the field as well as we try to solve a problem that occurs instantly, so that they don't grow and get complicated. We always try to reach a reasonable solution that evolves in pleasing everyone and making sure that everyone gets their right. We have daily reports and pictures that lead us by the end of each working month to have a monthly report that explains all what happened.

Smart Objectives

After showing the geographical locations (See Annex ???) of the areas that we were working in, we have the SMART Objective chart to guide out the criteria in this rehabilitation project.

1: Reduce the tension between the Lebanese people and the Syrian refugees that had all the attention and the aid, ignoring the main need of the Lebanese.

Objective 1a: tension reduction in work/employment	
Key Component	**Objective**
Specific - What is the specific task?	To employ Lebanese workers as well as Syrian on the project.
Measurable - What are the standards or parameters?	Number of Lebanese and Syrian workers.
Achievable - Is the task feasible?	Yes by employing all nationalities.
Realistic - Are sufficient resources available?	Yes by providing both Lebanese and Syrian workers in the area of work.
Time-Bound - What are the start and end dates?	From the beginning till the end of the project. Dec 12/2014 till March 11/2014 + 2 months no cost extension.

Objective 1b: Tension reduction in beneficiaries	
Key Component	**Objective**
Specific - What is the specific task?	To benefit both the Lebanese and the Syrian in the project by benefiting financially the Lebanese and sheltering the Syrian.
Measurable - What are the standards or parameters?	Total number of $ put on a Lebanese household.
Achievable - Is the task feasible?	Yes.
Realistic - Are sufficient resources available?	Yes, by providing only to the Lebanese hosts.
Time-Bound - What are the start and end dates?	From the beginning till the end of the project. Dec 12/2014 till March 11/2014 + 2 months no cost extension.

2: Allow some job opportunities in all targeted areas according to the kind of work done.

Objective 2a: Create job opportunities	
Key Component	**Objective**
Specific - What is the specific task?	Creating job opportunities and employing both Lebanese and Syrian employees from the area.
Measurable - What are the standards or parameters?	Number of workers per area in the project.
Achievable - Is the task feasible?	Yes.
Realistic - Are sufficient resources available?	Yes, by searching and networking with the locals in the area targeted.
Time-Bound - What are the start and end dates?	From the beginning till the end of the project. Dec 12/2014 till March 11/2014 + 2 months no cost extension.

3: Providing good shelter for all the refugees' families that are homeless.

Objective 3a: Sheltering Syrians	
Key Component	**Objective**
Specific - What is the specific task?	To provide basic shelter needs for the Syrian refugees coming to the area targeted, including sanitation, woodwork, aluminium work, cement…
Measurable - What are the standards or parameters?	Number of families and Syrian direct Syrian beneficiaries targeted and achieved.
Achievable - Is the task feasible?	Yes, by providing the elements of basic needs in SSUs.
Realistic - Are sufficient resources available?	Yes, by releasing the project resources into the beneficiaries.
Time-Bound - What are the start and end dates?	The time bound of this goal is according to the total amount put on the house, reaching a maximum period of 6 months.

4: All the rehabilitated houses will be residences for all the poor Lebanese hosting families.

| Objective 4a: benefiting the poor Lebanese families	
Key Component	**Objective**
Specific - What is the specific task?	To provide the Lebanese hosting families with basic and improved household after the Syrians ends their contract of rental in the house.
Measurable - What are the standards or parameters?	Number of poor Lebanese families targeted and achieved in the project.
Achievable - Is the task feasible?	Yes, targeting Lebanese poor families in the area.
Realistic - Are sufficient resources available?	Yes, networking in the area to know these families.
Time-Bound - What are the start and end dates?	After the time bound of the third goal of the project, Lebanese will benefit from this service provided in any way possible and any time needed.

Mobenzi Tool

Our new framework of work has helped us to identify risks and fix it in our business model. This was reached by organizing our new compliance and policies and procedure system for our Safe room project and reached with incorporating new technological methodologies of work.

The new system of MOBENZI (mobile assessment tool) has:

1. Helped us reduce the risk of double entry of data
2. Data manipulation risk
3. Onsite data entry
4. Accessibility and connectivity from any site including OTI site
5. Data redundancy
6. User management and proper services and product segmentation
7. Direct Geo-tag service

This new system of work has helped us reach full compliance with international standards, while providing the best quality of work with the best timing.

Geographical Locations (Overview)
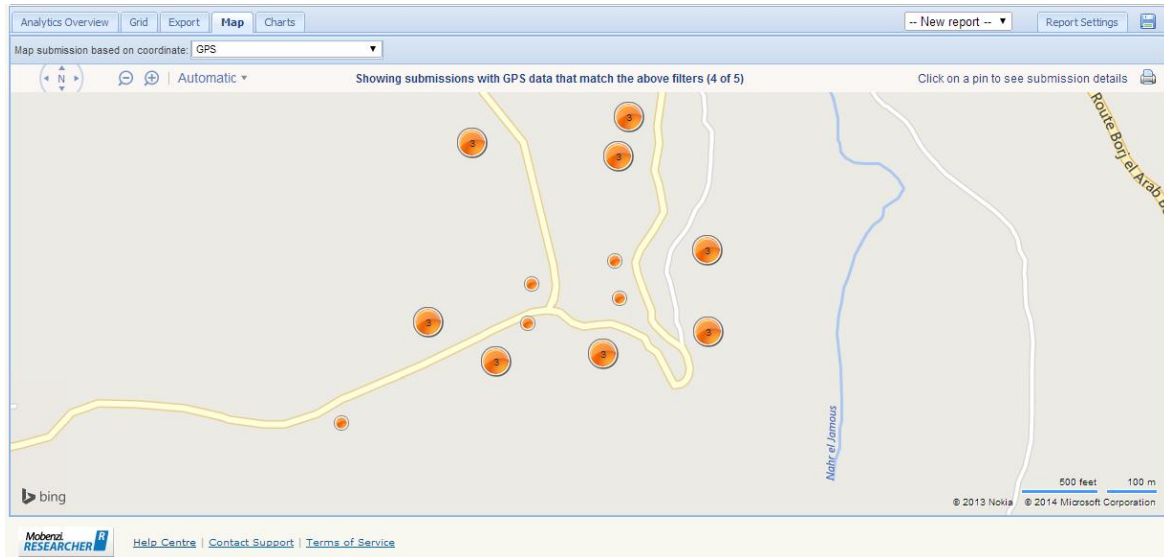
Geographical Locations (Details)
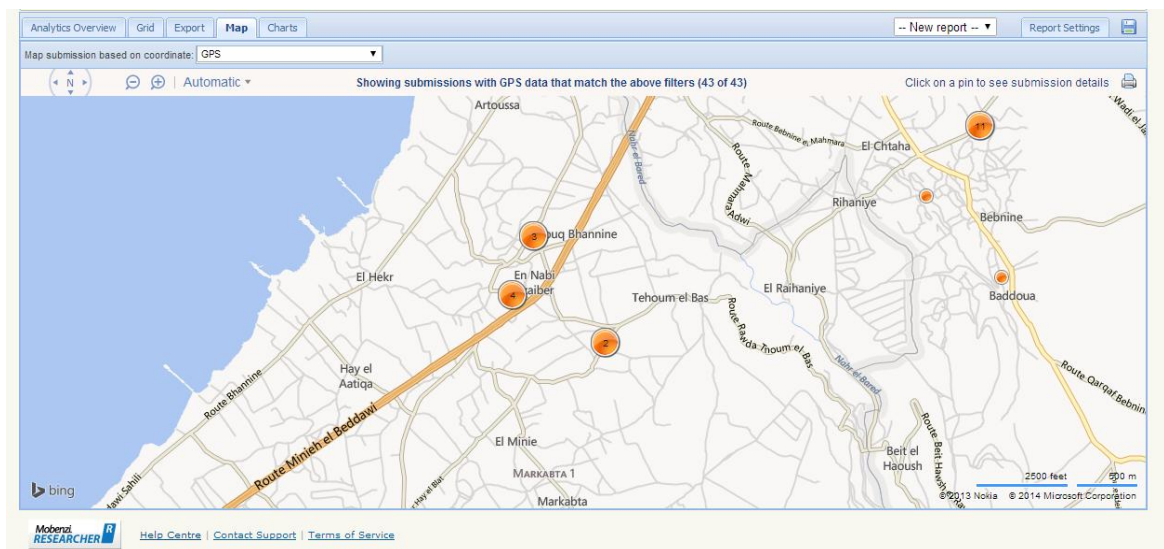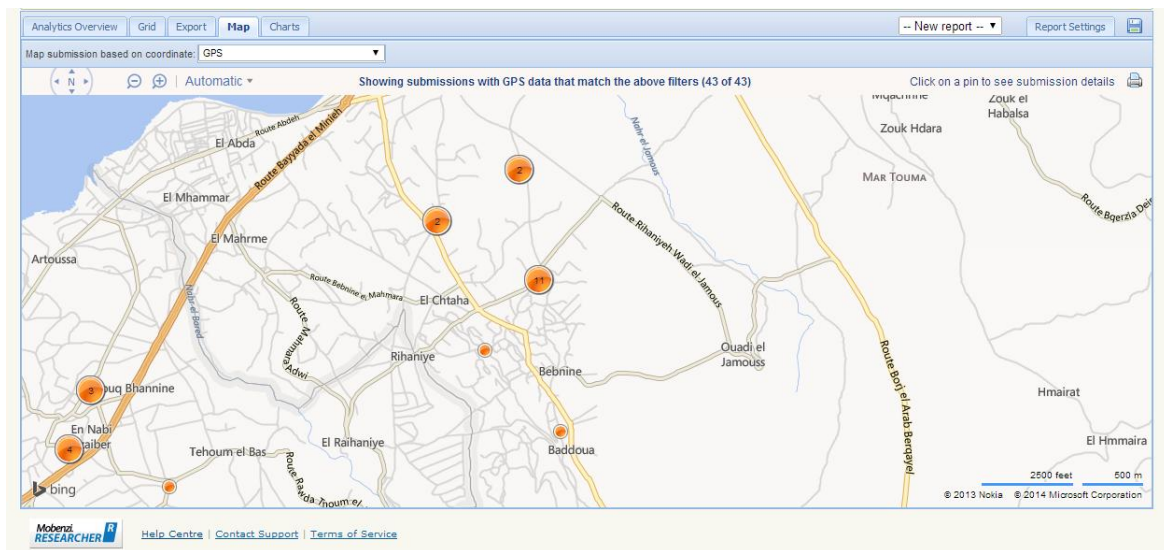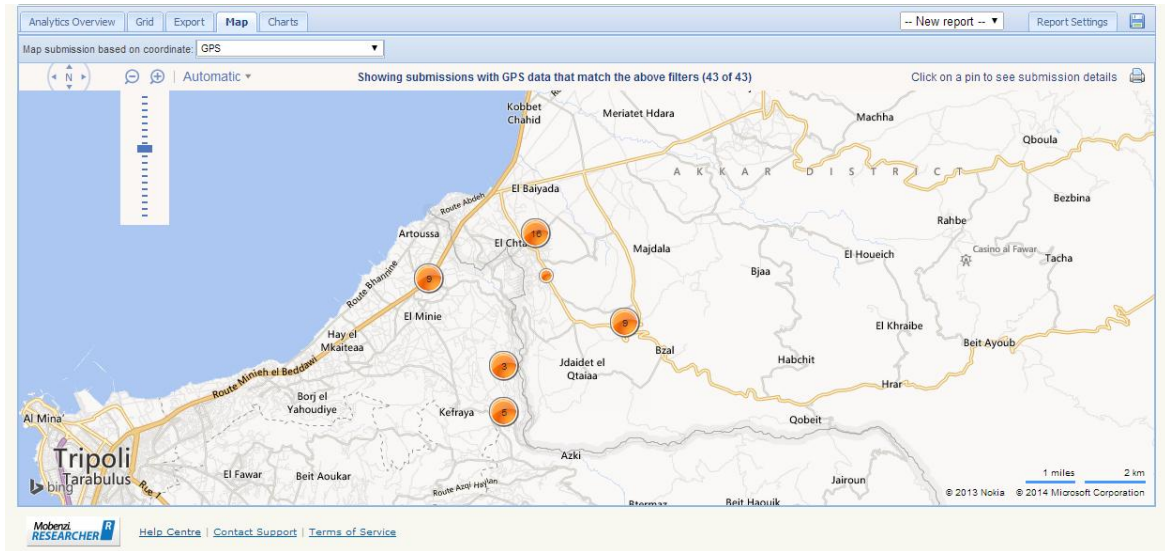
Matrix (Contractors Table)

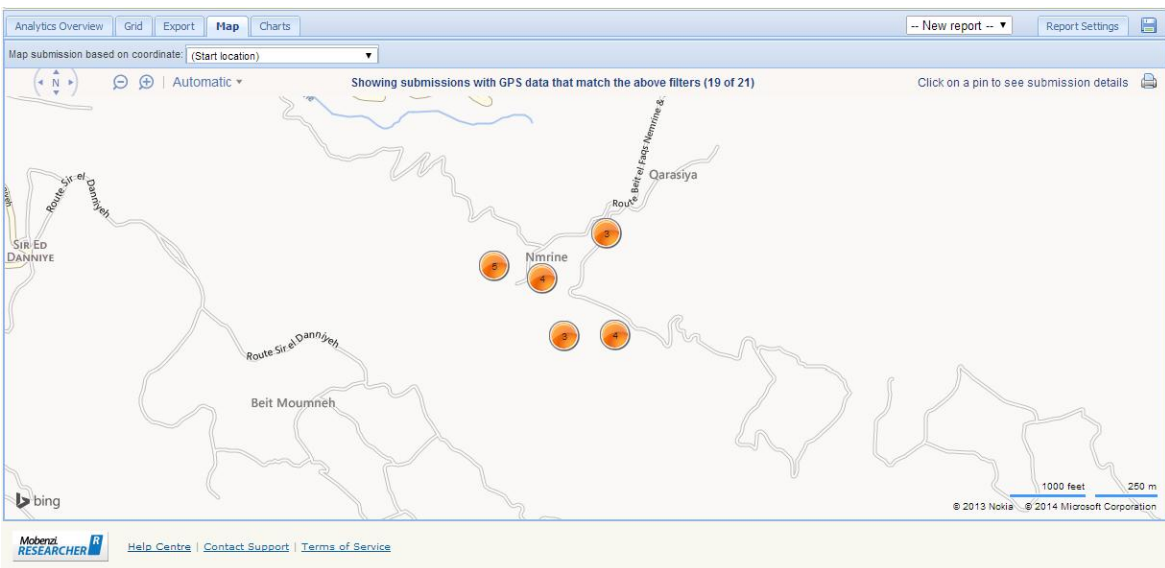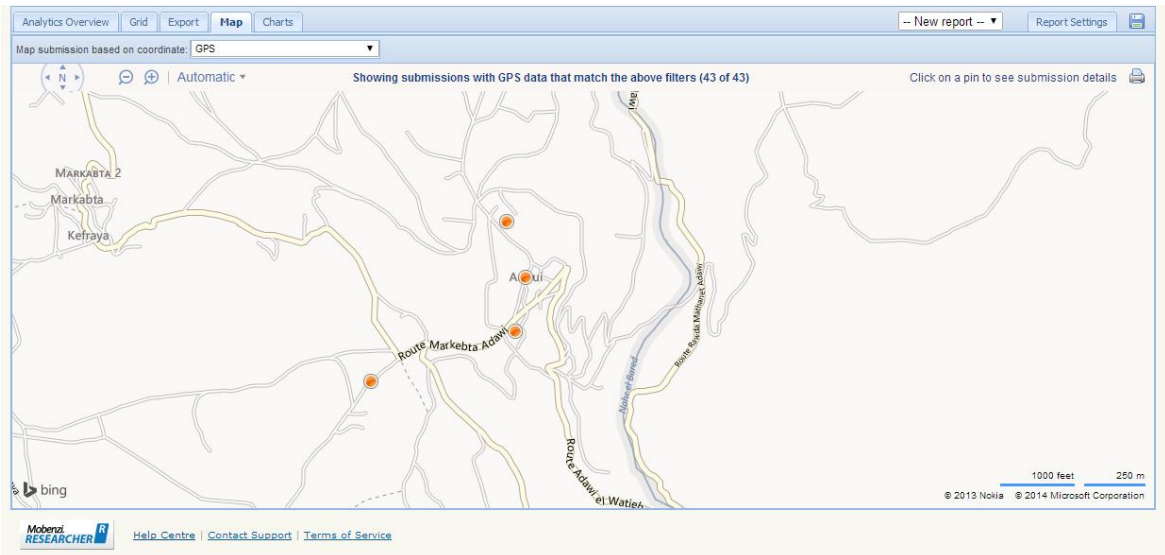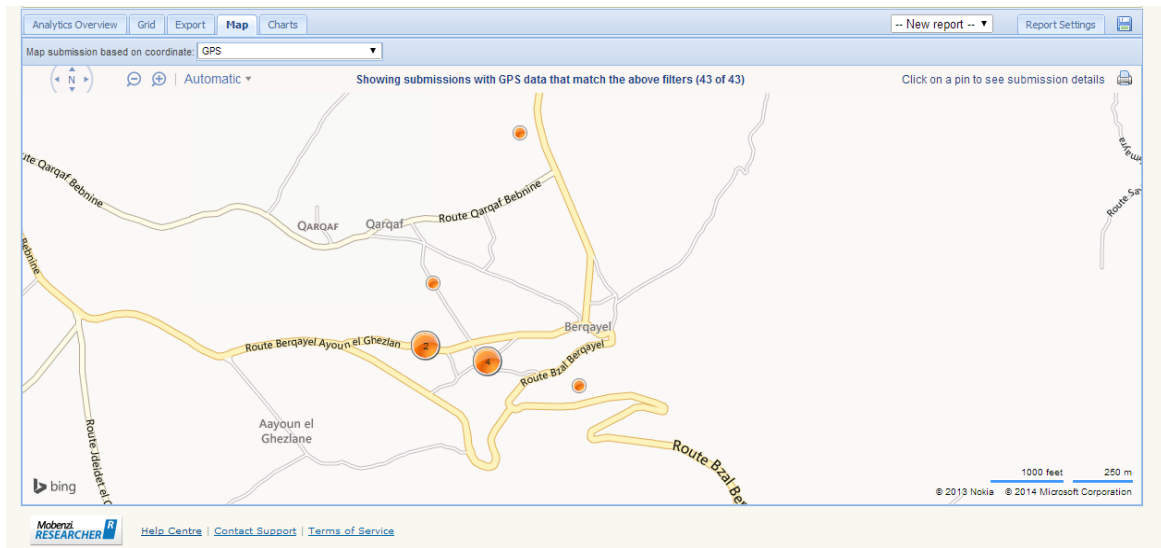Upon taking time and visiting each and every area separately, we discovered the need to start in allocating some contractors to work in each area, knowing that they were given a period of time to finalize each household found.

Recorded in the table below the contactor's names and the region where they have already worked.

Area	Aluminum	Wood	Cement	Sanitation	Tanks	Water Proof
Adwa	Fadi Alamdine	Ahmad Dhaibi	Remlawi	Ghazzawi	Abou Aziz	DW Tech
Bebnin	Assad El Sayed	Mouhamad Halabi	Remlawi	Ghazzawi	Abou Aziz	DW Tech
Berkayel	Assad El Sayed	Mouhamad Halabi	Remlawi	Ghazzawi	Abou Aziz	DW Tech
Bhannin	Mahmoud Hafza	Ghassan Omarieh	Remlawi	Ghazzawi	Abou Aziz	DW Tech
Jdaydet Al Kaytaa	Rabih Al Ijel	Rabih Al Ijel		Tlays	Talys	DW Tech
Merkabta	Ahmad M Dhaibi	Ahmad Dhaibi	Remlawi	Ghazzawi	Abou Aziz	DW Tech
Shalfeh/Shook	Hamed Harmouch	Hamed Harmouch	Remlawi	Tlays	Talys	DW Tech
Wadi Al Jamous	Mouhamad Halabi	Mouhamad Halabi		Tlays	Talys	DW Tech

Recorded in the table below the contactor's names and the number of workers' that has worked as well.

Contractor	Lebanese	Syrian	Palestinian
Fadi Alamddine	4		
Asaad Al Sayyed	5		
Mouhamad Halabi	4		
Ahmad M Dhaibi	3	1	
Ahmad Dhaibi	4		
Mahmoud Hafza	4		
Ghassan Omariyeh	2		1
Hamad Harmouch	4	4	
Rabih Al Ijel	3		
Ghazzawi	3		
Abou Aziz	3		
Tlays	3		
Remlawi	2		
Dw Tech	2		

AREA	ADWA	BEBNIN	BERKAYEL	BHANNIN	JDAYDET AL KAYTAA	MERKABTA	SHALFE	WADI AL JAMOUS
CONTRACTOR	Fadi Alamddine	Asaad Al Sayed	Asaad Al Sayed	Mahmoud Hafza	Rabih Al Ijel	Ahmad M Dhaibi	Hamed Harmouche	Mouhamad Halabi
Aluminum Workers	4	5	5	4	3	4	8	4
CONTRACTOR	Ahmad Dhaibi	Mouhamad Halabi	Mouhamad Halabi	Ghassan Omarieh	Rabih Al Ijel	Ahmad Dhaibi	Hamed Harmouche	Mouhamad Halabi
Wood Workers	4	4	4	3	3	4	8	4
CONTRACTOR	Ghazzawi	Ghazzawi	Ghazzawi	Ghazzawi	Tlays	Ghazzawi	Tlays	Tlays
Sanitary Workers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CONTRACTOR	Remlawi	Remlawi	Remlawi	Remlawi		Remlawi		
Cement Workers	2	2	2	2		2		
CONTRACTOR	Abou Aziz	Abou Aziz	Abou Aziz	Abou Aziz	Tlays	Abou Aziz	Tlays	Tlays
Water Tank Workers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CONTRACTOR	DW Tech	DW Tech	DW Tech	DW Tech		DW Tech		
Water Proof Workers	2	2	2	2		2		
Total	**18**	**19**	**19**	**17**	**12**	**18**	**22**	**14**

Matrix (Beneficiaries/ Individuals Table)

Recorded in the table below the number of beneficiaries and total number of families in each of the various regions we chose and selected.

Area	Region	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Individuals
Adwa	Danniyeh	17	89
Bebnin	Akkar	25	256
Berkayel	Akkar	9	81
Bhannin	Danniyeh	13	101
Jdaydet Al Kaytaa	Akkar	17	140
Merkabta	Danniyeh	3	24
Shalfeh/Shook	Tripoli	11	98
Wadi Al Jamous	Akkar	37	244
		132	**1033**

Matrix (Aluminium/Wood/Cement/Tanks/Proof)

Recorded in the table below (Meters, Wood Work, Cement, Tanks, and Water Proof):

Area	Aluminum Meters	Wood Doors/Boxes	Cement	Water Tanks	Water Proof
Adwa	126.8	137	40	19	0
Bebnin	222.92	210	29	14	0
Berkayel	96.68	73	3	6	0
Bhannin	116.08	80	17	4	2
Jdaydet Al Kaytaa	32.65	65	10	6	0
Merkabta	5.84	8	9	1	0
Shalfeh/Shook	44.05	64	0	7	0
Wadi Al Jamous	151.5	202	0	30	10
	796.52	**839**	**98**	**87**	**12**

Matrix (Sanitation Table)

Recorded in the table below (Sanitation):

Area	Washer	Shower	Toilet	Arabic Toilet	Sink
Adwa	11	4	0	4	8
Bebnin	7	5	5	1	15
Berkayel	2	6	0	0	6
Bhannin	1	1	1	0	2
Jdaydet Al Kaytaa	6	7	1	0	8
Merkabta	2	0	0	0	0
Shalfeh/Shook	8	9	1	3	6
Wadi Al Jamous	30	18	11	3	29
	67	**50**	**19**	**11**	**74**

Matrix (Total Cost Table)

Recorded in the table below (Estimated Total Cost for Each Area):

Area	Region	Estimated Total Cost	
Adwa	Denniyeh	$	12,748
Bebnin	Akkar	$	29,151
Berkayel	Akkar	$	12,093
Bhannin	Denniyeh	$	14,485
Jdaydet Al Kaytaa	Akkar	$	8,000
Merkabta	Denniyeh	$	1,161
Shalfeh/Shook	Tripoli	$	7,789
Wadi Al Jamous	Akkar	$	27,555
		$	**112,982**

Matrix (Age Percentage Table)

Recorded in the table below (Over all Age % of Males/Females):

Area	Age	0 -- 5	6 -- 19	20+
Adwa	Male	8	18	16
	Female	6	19	21
Area	**Age**	**0 -- 5**	**6 -- 19**	**20+**
Bebnin	Male	6	65	56
	Female	4	58	67
Area	**Age**	**0 -- 5**	**6 -- 19**	**20+**
Berkayel	Male	3	13	24
	Female	5	8	38
Area	**Age**	**0 -- 5**	**6 -- 19**	**20+**
Bhannin	Male	15	22	14
	Female	9	23	18
Area	**Age**	**0 -- 5**	**6 -- 19**	**20+**
Jdaydet Al Kaytaa	Male	19	22	22
	Female	19	33	28
Area	**Age**	**0 -- 5**	**6 -- 19**	**20+**
Merkabta	Male	2	5	5
	Female	2	5	5
Area	**Age**	**0 -- 5**	**6 -- 19**	**20+**
Shalfeh / Shook	Male	15	24	30
	Female	10	20	30
Area	**Age**	**0 -- 5**	**6 -- 19**	**20+**
Wadi Al Jamous	Male	19	47	49
	Female	21	51	60

| Age	0--5	6--19	20+
Male	87	217	216
Female	76	217	267
Total Male/Female	162	434	483
% Male	53.7	50	44.7
% Female	46.9	50	55.2
Total Male %	49.40%		
Total Female %	50.70%		

Contribution from Akkarouna

When our time frame ended and some villages were still in need of rehabilitation, Akkarouna contributed with the lists below for a period of 2 months. During which we were able to finalize all our work.

Find attached to this file the Annexes below:

- **Annex 1 : Time Sheets**
    - (March 13 – March 31 / 2014)
    - (April 1 – April 30 / 2014)
    - (May 1 – May 31 / 2014)

- **Annex 2 : Transportation**
    - (March 13 – March 31 / 2014)
    - (April 1 – April 30 / 2014)
    - (May 1 – May 31 / 2014)
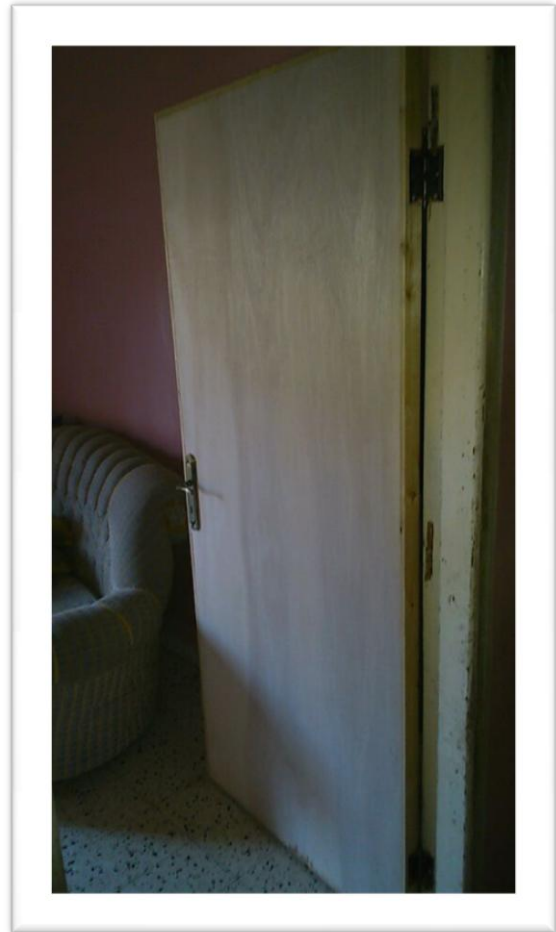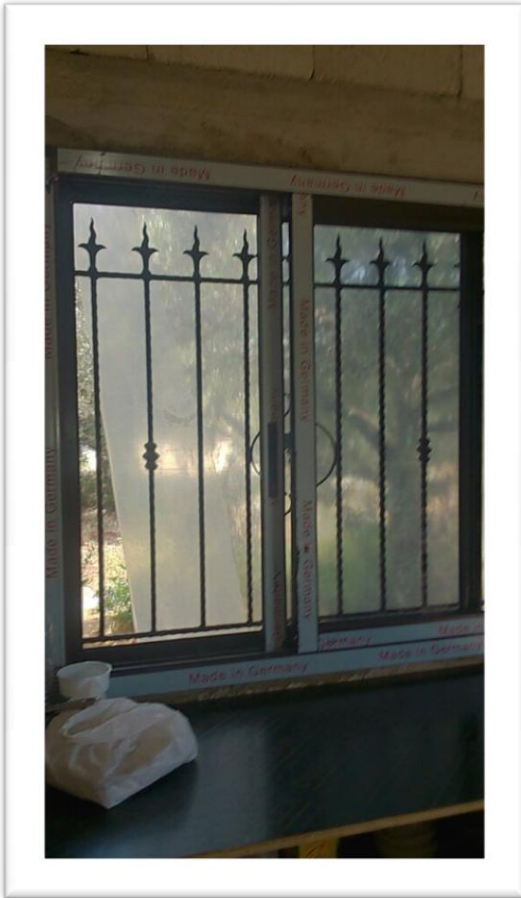
Work Visibility
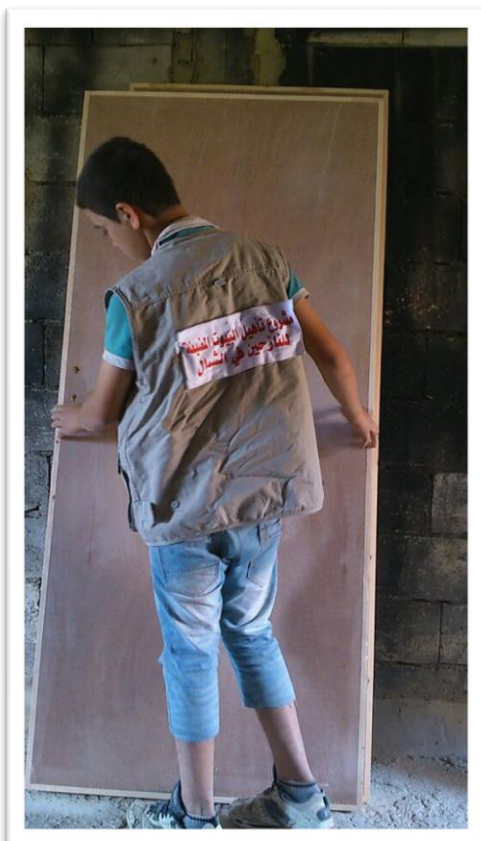
Distribution Items

Distribution Items

House Hold Pictures (After)